WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1888.

The Question Plainly Stated. The following letter, which we received yesterday from a correspondent in Albany,

puts the case with entire plainness: To the Euros or Tue Son-Sir: Although differing politically with you, I have been a regular reader of your paper during the past five years, and bettere it to be the beet newspaper published in the country, because you invariably express yourself plainly on all politica s regardless of party. But how is it that you

support CLETELAND and THURNAN SO Vigorously, while For are earnestly opposed to the Mills bill?

Both standard bearers of the Democracy endorse that bill while you do not; and, although they were regu minated at St. Louis their views on the much talked of tariff are radically different from Therefore it is evident that you support them merely

because they have the regular Demogratic noming Governor Hill will get my vote.

Our correspondent is entirply right. We support CLEVELAND and THURMAN not because we adopt their opinions in all respects, or approve of all the measures they recommend and advocate, but because they are the regularly and fairly nominated Demoeratic candidates. It seems to us for the welfare of the country that the Democrats should be kept in power in the national Administration, whatever may be the decision of the people regarding the revision of the tariff; and accordingly we advocate the election of CLEVELAND and THURMAN.

Besides, it is evident that the MILLS bill cannot become a law. It has been before Congress now for several months, and there is no probability, and indeed we may say there is no possibility, of its being enacted so long as the present division of partles in the Senate is maintained. There is no reason to expect any considerable change there at present; and thus the practical question before the country is not whether the MILLS bill shall be passed, for that is already in effect decided in the negative, but whether a Democratic Administration shall be kept in office in Washington.

Moreover, it must not be forgotten that this is an educational campaign, and that in some respects the education has gone on with remarkable efficiency. This is especially true respecting President CLEVELAND. He has learned a great deal since he sent his tariff-smashing message to Congress in December, and, with a manly courage which does him credit, he has not hesitated to avow that his opinions have been much modified by this educational process. What he believed in December he does not believe now, and the policy he advised then is not the policy he would advise now. Thus it is evident that the revision of the tariff is not so dangerous a matter as regards the welfare of American workingmen as it was supposed to be a few months ago; and, accordingly, while our correspondent votes for DAVID BENNETT HILL, as he says he shall do, we suggest to him that perhaps it might be well at the same time to vote for that ticket of electors which has been put in nomination for CLEVELAND and THURMAN.

Instruction for a Secretary.

In Secretary FAIRCHILD's report, dated the 5th of last December, and accompanying Mr. CLEVELAND'S message on revenue reduction, the surplus for the present fiscal Year was estimated at \$56,469,206.

In Secretary FAIRCHILD's speech in Wall street on Saturday last he had the audacity -no milder word is appropriate, no harsher word is desirable-to tell the business men of New York and the country that in spite of every indication to the contrary this year's surplus "will be much nearer the estimate made in the last report of the Secretary of the Treasury, namely, \$56,469,206, than \$25,000,000." In other words, Mr. FAIRCHILD now predicts that the surplus will be much over \$40,000,000.

Although Mr. FAIRCHILD had the exact figures for July, August, and September in session a full fortnight before he made his Wall street speech, and although every well-informed man in his audience knew there had been a great falling off in the Govfiscal year, the Secretary was as dumb as a Blue Point concerning the probability, or even the possibility, of the revenue being reduced this year by causes outside of legislation. He talked as if his eleven months old estimate of receipts, namely, \$383,000,000, were a fixed and unalterable factor in the Government's finances; and as if the size of the surplus depended exclusively upon the amount of the expenditures.

Vet any bright child fifteen years old can be made to see that the annual surplus, in other words, the margin between receipts and expenditures, disappears as certainly by a decrease in receipts as by an increase in expenditures.

Both things are now happening to Mr. FAIRCHILD's estimated surplus of \$56,469,206. Instead of his total estimated expenditure of \$326,530,793, we have in fact a total of appropriations, passed by the Democratic House and signed or to be signed by Mr. CLEVE-LAND, amounting to \$364,500,000. That cuts off \$38,000,000 of the surplus at one end. Instead of Mr. FAIRCHILD's total estimated receipts of \$383,000,000, every indication points to a total not exceeding \$361,000,000; for the first quarter's returns are already in, and the ratio of the first quarter's receipts to those of the whole year has been quite accurately determined by experience. That would cut \$22,000,000 from the other end of Mr. FAIRCHILD's surplus of \$56,469,206. Net result, no surplus whatever, but an actual deficit of three and a half million dotlars.

We wonder whether Mr. FAIRCHILD, in the face of the first quarter's receipts, will continue, in the annual report which he is now preparing for the information of the Fiftieth Congress, to estimate this year's

The Secretary of the Treasury's efforts in Wall street to maintain at high figures his imaginary surplus for the year were not strictly candid. He ignored, altogether, as we have said, the decrease in the Government's revenue; and as to the increase in the expenditures he submitted this extraor-

dinary proposition: "It is also said that the surplus revenue for this pres entifical year will not be large. Some of the Republican Senaiors and members of Congress estimate on the basis of appropriations (at the extravagant proportions of which they so glestully point), that it will be only be-tween \$17,000,000 and \$25,000,000. But this estimate is nce, not ten of the twenty-two millions appropriated for rivers and harbors can be spent this year, only a small part of the gun, navy, and public buildings appro-priations can be spent this year, and the same may be said

This is very vague, but it is not the less astonishing, considering the source from which it comes. Did Mr. FAIRCHILD intend to produce the impression that because there is a proper distinction in the Treasury bookkeeping between money appropriated and money actually paid out on warrants, the total of expenditures is likely to be less than the total of appropriations, and to that extent increase the surplus he is working so hard to maintain on paper plantations they have started for three hunand with breath? It is a sufficient reply | dred miles along the Congo, between that

to say that in Mr. FAIRCHILD's own estimates of last year, which yield him his \$56,-469,206 of surplus, the appropriations are called expenditures, and the river and harbor appropriation, for instance, is treated as an expenditure of the year. As to the vague general implication that the Government's expenditures, in the bookkeeping sense, fall within appropriations, in the bookkeeping sense and leave a balance which is surplus. we have only to go to the tables accompany-

Fiscal pear.	annual appropriations.	Net ordinary
1880,	\$162,404,047	\$166,090,060
1981	155,830,841	177,830,941
1882	179,578,999	156,904,232
	231,429,117	208,248,000
	187 911,565	189,547,860
1684	157,451,397	208,840,678
1888,	170,608,113	191,902,990
P87		220, 190, 602
1899.	193,085,861	216,029,524

penditures over appropriations, as shown by the Treasury books, is in the year 1883, when Congress appropriated the enormous sum of \$116,000,000 for pensions and pension arrears, not all paid out that year.

All of these figures are from Mr. FAIR-CHILD'S annual report, except the expenditures for the fiscal year 1888. These are taken from the Treasury statement issued at the beginning of July last.

Such a stump performance as this seems hardly worthy of the high office which Mr. FARICHILD occupies. It gives color to the suspicion that certain politicians more or less committed to the free trade movement are bound to maintain to the last possible moment an illusory and artificial surplus which does not exist in fact.

Don't Leave Parnell in the Lurch!

Election day is less than three weeks off, and it is natural that most of us, however earnest in good will to Ireland, should be absorbed just now more in American than in Irish questions. It is also true that some time will elapse before the next session of Pardament and before the home rule issue is again brought directly before British legislators. Yet not for a moment should we overlook the fact that the sittings of the PARNELL Commission are at hand; that Mr. PARNELL cannot wait until our national contest is over; that his political existence is at stake, and that the home rule battle must be fought out in the court room where he and other Irish members of Parliament are to encounter their accusers. We are not so preoccupied with our own business but that we can remember this, and remember it in a substantial way. In a word, we must recognize that all which Irish-Americans have done before may now be jeoparded, unless they act and act at once. The immense resources which the London Times is lavishing on its attack, should be offset by ample contributions for defence from this side of the Atlantic.

It would be a deplorable mistake to infer from the retirement of the two principal barristers originally retained for the Times that the paper is disposed to abandon its case as hopeless. We do not know the reason for the withdrawal of those lawyers, but it may have been a tardy perception that their connection with the litigation was, to say the least, unseemly, since one of them is a member of the Ministry, while the other is one of the most prominent of its ex-Liberal allies. But whatever motives may have led them to throw up their briefs, there can be no lack of able counsel whose acumen and dexterity can be commanded by a retainer. That the Times will spare no money, whether for legal services or for the procurement of evidence, is absolutely certain. Whether true or false, its evidence must be met by counter evidence, and no doubt many of the rebutting witnesses needed by Mr. PARNELL will have to be sought for in the United States and conveyed across the ocean. Such measures of defence will be indispensable, but they will involve an outlay far beyond the re sources of Mr. PARNELL, who, as his friends are well aware, is a man of very moderate if

The ultimate consequences of this trial before the PARNELL Commission will be as momentous to one side as to the other. world-wide influence and prestige the Times, the traditional authority of its opinions, its character for carefulness and veracity in the promulgation of news, even the supposed trustworthiness of its Parliamentary reports, everything, in short, which in the past has made it a great newspaper, will be extinguished by its failure to make good its venomous charges against Mr. PAB-NELL and his colleagues. The collapse of the Liberal Unionists, considered as a distinct party, would almost inevitably follow the disgrace of the Times. The relation this trial, on the other hand, to the Irish Nationalist movement is, let us repeat, no less unmistakable. Should Mr. PARNELL fall through the desertion or the negligence of his American friends to conclusively repel the imputations east upon him by his enemies, should he through sheer pecuniary inability to produce the necessary witnesses leave a grave doubt of his innocence in the British public mind, the immense progress made through Mr. GLADSTONE would be imperilled if not sacrificed, and the triumph of home rule

might be deferred for at least a generation. It is for the American friends of Ireland who have been bounteous in their contributions to the Nationalist cause, to see to it that the patriotic statesman in whom that cause now stands personified, is not deserted

What Becomes of the Slaves?

We are hearing a good deal nowadays of large regions in inner Africa depopulated by Arab slave dealers and of movements in Europe having in view the rescue of the Dark Continent from this murderous traffic. A few years ago, when the east coast export slave trade was almost unimpeded, it was easy to see what became of the unfortunates who were driven from the far interior to the sea. Consul HOLMWOOD said that in 1874 1,000 slaves a month passed through the port of Mombasa alone. Capt. ELTON confirmed these figures, and added that in that year 80,000 slaves were exported from the various ports controlled by the Suitan of Zanzibar. They were bound for Arabia and Turkey and the islands off the east coast of Africa. In later years, however, the embargo upon the export slave trade brought it practically to a standstill. and it is interesting to inquire what becomes of the many thousands of new vie tims whose sufferings have aroused the pity

of the civilized world. While every port of importance is now in the hands of the British, Germans, and Portuguese, the horrors of the slave trade are raging more violently than ever in inner Africa. The explanation is that Africa herself has become the market for the poor captives was can no longer be sent abroad with safety. The Arabs and the native chiefs, who encourage their crimes, now ab sorb the greater part of the new supplies of slaves. The Arabs employ many thousands of these slaves in cultivating the large

river and Lake Tanganyika, and at intervals between the lake and the Indian Ocean.

They no longer engage Zanzibar porters to carry their trade goods into the country and their ivory to the sea, but great slave caravans, often numbering over a thousand souls, now perform these services. While many native chiefs are associated with the Arabe in the business of slave catching, many others gladly exchange their lvory for slaves; and by far the larger part of the field labor and the household drudgery in some tribes is now performed by slaves, purchased of the Arabs, whose captives also fill the harems of the chiefs and important men.

Within the past two years, the British having relaxed their vigilance in guarding the coast, there has been a partial revival of the export trade. The number of slaves who have been smuggled into Arabia has been insignificant, but of late there has been a large increase of the traffic between the east coast and Madagascar. Mr. ARRAM asserts that many of the so-called cattle coasters plying between the Zanzibar coast and Madagascar are in reality slave dhows carrying the French flag. Mr. STURGE writes that "the introduction of new slaves by Arabs into Madagascar under the French flag is going on at a fearful rate." The French Government last week ordered an investigation of these and similar charges that its flag is being thus dishonored. It is also asserted by Mr. STURGE that the most disgraceful feature of the present exports to Madagascar is the concubinage slave trade to the commercial ports of the island, "as almost all the real owners are British subjects, Christians, and often highly educated!

Mayor Hewitt.

Mayor Hewirr's letter of acceptance written with his customary vigor, and makes good reading. It contains a spirited challenge to Tammany, and the warriors of that redoubtable tribe will accept that rather than the proposition which Uncle ABRAM still keeps open of a union candidate. The Mayor's recapitulation of the work of his administration is sound and strong argument in favor of giving him a second term, and he spikes the Know-Nothing gun very neatly, showing that his position in regard to immigration is that of the Democratic party in 1884. He is going to vote for CLEVELAND and THURMAN.

It is a great letter, the prelude to a glorious old fight. And the gentlemen who think they are going to beat Uncle ABRAM need to cultivate the habit of early rising.

The Temperance Candidate.

Republican and Mugwump journals are publishing expressions of opinion from clergymen with regard to Governor HILL, which show that the ministers have been grossly deceived for partisan purposes. The truth is that Governor HILL follows the rule of conduct which all the most earnest advocates of temperance enjoin on religious people generally. The practice of temperance, of course, is an individual matter, and there, as elsewhere, example is more potent than preaching. Therefore the clergymen who are most effectively warring against the cylis of the drink habit, urge their disciples to stop drinking themselves as the best proof that they are sincere in their efforts for temperance reform. It may be, they argue, that you are of a tempera ment that admits of your using alcohol without abusing it; but for the sake of your weaker brother, who, if he drink, at all, is sure to drink to excess, you should yourself abstain as an example, an incentive, and a support to him.

The committee appointed by the Lambeth Conference of Bishops last summer to consider the duty of the Church with regard to intemperance, reported "that the main weapon to be used in this warfare is the practice of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors by those who desire to help their fellow men." The same opinion has been expressed by many other religious conventions, and especially by the Methodist Conferences. They all take the ground that duty and consistency require that whoever preaches against drinking as a vice, should himself abstain from drinking.

Now, we have two candidates for Governor in this State, one of whom practises total abstinence, while the other is a moderate drinker. Yet Governor HILL, the total ab stainer, is assailed as a fee to temperance, and Ar. WARNER MILLER, the moderate drinker, is paraded before the churches as its friend and champion. Governor HILL practises what Mr. MILLER preaches but refuses to practise on his own account. The candidate who obeys the rule laid down by the churches, is denounced to them by the humbug temperance reformers; and the candidate who defies their injunctions, is pro-

claimed as an apostle of temperance. Take the Mugwump and GRACE-IVINS crowd, who are working so noisily against Governor HILL on the pretence that he is on the side of intemperance, there is hardly a temperance man in the whole lot. They write their humbug circulars and addresse under the stimulus of alcohol, and they discuss the prospects of their conspiracy over their cocktails. The Union League Club also is loud in its abuse of Governor HILL as an ally of the liquor saloons, and yet that club itself is a great drinking establishment, run without a license, and therefore careless, so far as its own interests are concerned, whether the license fee be made \$500 or \$5,000.

It is all humbug, reverend clergy! The politicians are simply trying to make use of you for their partisan purposes. Governor HILL is a temperance man in practice and in principle, and a Commission appointed on his recommendation is now at work in this city to devise an effective excise sys tem to combat the evils of intemperance, which it will report as a basis for legislation. Mr. WARNER MILLER on the other hand, instead of following Governor HILL's wise rule of total abeti nence, is going about the State preaching temperance, while he himself is braced up for the effort with alcohol.

As an actual and a practical temperano man, Governor HILL therefore should have the vote of every honest advocate of temperance. He is the temperance candidate.

The very sharp debate upon the theory of evolution in the Presbyterian Synod of South Carolina is endangering the unity of the de nomination in that State, where Presbyterian ism is powerful, and where its clergy are renowned for their rigid orthodoxy, which was o long maintained by the Rev. Dr. Thonn-WELL. It was thought that this war against evolution had been successful when the Roy Prof. Woodbow was expelled from his chair in the Theological Seminary; but the Professor, who adheres both to his scientific theory and his Presbyterianism, has secured a host of supporters in the Church. While one side holds the new theory to be anti-Scriptural, the other side holds it to be in accord with science. The evolutionists say that the ecclesiastical authorities are putting a padlock on their mouths, denying their right to speculate upon the method of ADAM's creation, and a large body of ministers and elders have given notice that they deny the right of the Presbyterias Assembly or Synod to dogmatize on scientific questions. The final result of this remarkable sebate will be looked for with interest. The volutionists have given warning that they will | come.

not obey the Synod, if it should act contrary to their judgment, and if the Synod takes the bold step of disciplining them for contumacy, as it disciplined Dr. Woodnow, we may look for a split in the Presbyterian denomination of the Palmetto State, and it may extend to the Church

in other States, for the theory of evolution has

obtained a foothold in many pulpits and pews. From Indiana to New Jersey, from New York to Connecticut, Governor HILL wages the battle for the Democratic ticket of CLEVELAND and THURMAN. While doing so he does not in any way neglect his duties as Governor of the State of New York. He is never absent from Albany when needed there. The public businees suffers no detriment on his account, Luckily for him, his health, spirits, and brains are all the time in full bloom-

Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT WAS not in Paris when his representatives there bought stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen.

Those who read the picturesque account of the Sultan of Morocco in Monday's Sun will learn with surprise of the complaints of that gorgeous potentate against our Consul at Tan-No doubt the State Department at Washington will give due weight both to the accusations of the Sultan and to the defence of Mr. REED LEWIS, who holds a post that has never been a flowery one for any of its holders.

The Shah of Persia has followed the example of the Emperor of China and the Mikado of Japan in sending a representative to our Government at Washington, and President CLEVELAND has now the good fortune of enjoying intercourse with Hadji Hassein Grooly KHAN, as well as with CHANG YEN HOON and JUBANMI RINICHI KUKL. We now learn from our foreign despatches that the most illustrious of African potentates, the Sultan of Morocco, the descendant of the prophet Mo-HAMMED, is about to honor this country by sending an embassy from Fez to Washington, by way of New York. We regret to hear that the representative of the Moorish Sultan is coming here with a complaint against our Consul at Tangier, but we have no doubt that the State Department will very soon arrange this business satisfactorily. Our commercial relations with Morocco ought to be much more extensive than they are, and if anything can be done to promote their growth while the embassy is here, it should not be neglected.

Let us see, didn't the venerable and comic Parsee Merchant promise us a strictly chivalric but awfully terrific duel to the death between himself and Brother BLAINE on the free trade question? The Parsee may have lowered his lance and let drive, for all we know, but certainly the shock of the onset hasn't reverberated to any great extent.

There was a Democratic ox roast and barbecue in a Harlem park on Monday, and the ox roasted for the occasion was a bouncer, weighing 800 pounds. It was devoured to the bones, after hard work that made some of the feasters too weary for the dance that came next. But what are we to think of the barbeene that was held on Tuesday, at the Indiana town of Shelbyville, in honor of the Old Roman, when a whole herd of fifty strapping oxen were reasted upon steel rods for the occasion? There was widespread hunger in the surging crowd, even after the consumption of all this solid flesh. but it was forgotten when the Old Boman gave them something else to think of. It must have been a barbecue worthy of consideration by the eye and the nose as well as the grinders.

The all-conquering Giants yesterday laid low the pride of St. Louis and the Hon. CHRIS-TOPHER VON DER AUE. KING'S name was DENNIS, and KEEFE was king. It was a hot and heady fight, and the eyes of the pilgrims from Missouri's golden mud were dazzled by the fire that finshed from the spikes of the swift-sliding, mighty men of Manhattan. Not even the wide-reaching warmth of LATHAM' copyrighted grin could make the day other than cold to St. Louis. She played well, howover, and the game was great. If she is boaten no more during the series she may plume hersalf and drink her health in that beer which carries her renown around the world.

The adherents of the Jewish faith in this city take more care of their needs brethren and sisters than the believers in some other creeds take of theirs. They not only have hos pitals, asylums, nurseries, and other charitable institutions, but they visit the destitute and afflicted in their tenements, and render such help as may be needed. The Young Men's Hebrew Association, which does a great deal of such work, is to be aided hereafter by an auxiliary society of Hebrew ladies, the object of rate the condition of the female toilers of their own race in this city. The names of the ladies who have taken hold of this business give proof that the means required for it will not be lacking, and that it will be performed in a way that would be pleasing to Father ABRAHAM if he were here to see it. We wish all success t these worthy Hebrew ladies.

I have such a cold it is almost impossible for me tespeak my throat gets abused up; but my heart is not chosed up a bit. It beats well.—Mr. Thurman at Satisfysib.

A cold in the head is a slight affair, and the old red bandanna is often the only specific required. But when a man's heart gets choked up the case is hopeless. The Old Roman's hear is all right, and long may it beat for the De-

Is the white steed of victory waiting fo COOGAN ?

The Deaf Mute League is a political organization which, we regret to say, has given its support to Harrison and Morron; but there is trouble in its ranks, and its Presiden has resigned his office because its labors for the Republican party are ignored by the Re publican National Committee. According to the President, a large number of the deal mute voters in the league are new looking toward the Democratic party, and this is news that it is pleasing to hear. The principles of the Dem ocratic party are in their operation advantageous to all men and fitted to secure the universal rights of the whole community. We shall be glad to see our deaf mute friends many of whom possess great intelligence and noble hearts, cast their votes for CLEVELAND and THURMAN.

that the Italians sang for his Majesty Emperor WILLIAM on his entrance into Rome: "Hurrah! Let our trumpets give forth their m

Here is a literal translation of the song

urrah! Let our seven hills repeat the echo of the CHERES OF MEN. "To thee, O sen of the strong, to thee the strong, we give the samute of slome, of Rome resuscitated in her liberty! One day our two peoples in battle fought against their true destinies. But our two flags shine in the sun, brothers to day. The Tiber salutes them and the Libe responds. The hands that an evil hour divided

are clasped in joy! CHORDS OF CHILDREN.

"We raise toward these the alivery voice of our concert, toward thee, the friend of our people, the guest of eur king! Thy rays of glory which so brilliantly rise from the horizon, we salute in our songs, a messenger of happy days! To thee, Lord, be the glory and the love of nations. May history write one day thy name in her f nations. May history write one day thy name in he

"Let hymns burst forth before him who clasps the hand of Hussars' Hurrah! Let the trampets about loudy, while civilization caresses with its rays the colors of the two standards! Hurrah!"

It is no wonder that the vouthful Kaiser has s pain in his ear. We apprehend that few of the personages

who go to Washington to conduct negotiations with the Government are in the habit of open ing the proceedings with prayer, as the Sioux chiefs and braves do at their conferences with the Secretary of the Interior. Even the flercest warriors in the delegation have joined in the recitation of the Lord's Prayer on these occasions, and if all the parties act in accordance with its spirit, the Sioux pegotiations now in progress ought to be a model for all time to

THE ARMY BIFLEMEN.

Cavalry Take Off an Extraordinary Share of the Tear's Honors.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 .- The order lesued from Army Headquarters by Gen. Schoffeld, announcing the prize winners and the scores in the recent competition at Fort Niagara, shows that the cavalry made almost a clean sweep. Under the system practised competitions are held at posts and in districts, and finally in departments and in divisions, so that by an exhaustive series of comparisons the sest men may be selected to compose what is known as the army team of the year. This team consists of twelve members, made up from the three divisions about in the proportion of the aggregate number of troops in each. Three medals of gold and three of allver are provided for these experts, with a sevonth of gold as a special skirmish firing prize. The remarkable feature of the competition of the army rifle team of 1888 was that the cavalry alone carried off the first, second, third, fourth, and sixth prizes, besides the seventh or skirmish prize, leaving only the fifth to the infantry. As there are ten regiments of cavalry, twenty-four of infantry, and five of artillery in the army, besides the engineers. the unusual character of this performance will be apparent.

But a still more remarkable fact is that the Second Cavalry alone carried off the first, second, and third army prizes, and also the skirmish prize-that is, the four highest prizes of the seven. This regiment is commanded by Col. Nelson B. Sweitzer, with headquarters at Fort Walla Walla, and stations at various points in Washington Territory, Idano Territory, and California. It further appears from a recent congratuatory order of Col. Sweitzer, that Sergeant Miller of Troup H, who won the first good medal of the a my at Fort Niagara, had previously won the fourth gold medal of the Division of the Pacific: that Cornoral Deli of Troop F, who took both the second gold medal of the army and the skirmish gold medal of the Pacific Division, and also its silver skirmish medal; that Private Foley of Troop C, who won the third gold medal of the army, had previously won the second gold medal of the division. Even this does not end the rifle record of the Second Caveirr, since Corporal Briand of Troop A had won a department gold medal and silver skirmish medal, as well as the ninth silver nedal of the division. This record furnishes Col. Sweitzer with this -uniming up:

All the first medals and skirmish medals were won by members of the Second Lavairs, excent these in the Islands. points in Washington Territory. Idaho Terri-

nishes Col. Sweitzer with this -umming up:
All the first medals and skirmish medals were won by
members of the Second avairy, except these in the Department of the Second of the Four.een h infantry, who
served the four men from the Second Cavairy
of the four men from the Second Cavairy
of the four men from the first were to me Second
Cavairy, and those three wen won all the gold
medals offered as prizes on the army team
This record for 1888 places the Second Cavairy above
the record of any regiment in the army for any whe
year, and will not in all probability, ever be excelled.

Altogether this forms a remarkable and un-precedented record for the cavelry arm, and for the Second Cavalry in particular. ON THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

The Wretched and Bad Newspaper Service. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Has the Long Island News Company a grudge against THE SUN? or are they trying to build

up a circulation for some other paper at THE Sun's expense? For a fortnight past the train from Patchogue reaching Long Island City at 9:01 A. M. (bringing. as you know, the bulk of down towners ing. as you know, the bulk of down towners from Islin. Bay Shore, and Babylon, has had its supply of Suns entirely cut off in the large bundle of papers it takes on at Garden City or nearer Babylon. The newsboy, berated and importuned, simply replies he cannot sell what he is not furnished with by the company.

The demand for Suns was never greater, and not to get it at the present time is more than an annoyance, it is a personal injury to many others besides yours truly,

J. Chrever Goodwin,

Secretary to the Comptroller.

Brooklyn Political Notes. The Republicans will hold their primary elec-

tions for the choice of delegates to the various nomi-nating conventions to night. The liveliest time is egpected in the Twentieth ward. Thomas Cassin, tito well-known Irish Nationalist is

looming up as a candidate for the Democratic nomina-tion for Register. William E. Robinson (Richelten) may take the field

as the Republican and Independent candidate for Co. grees in the Fourth district. David A. Boody will prob ably be named by the Demograms.

The Republicans are so confident that they can carry the Fifth Congress district this year that they are likely to name a candidate of their own instead of endorsing

A. M. Bliss on a protection pla form.

Ex-Assemblyman William B. Waring will make a warm fight for the Republican nomination in the Thir

Congressman Peter Paul Mahoney is confident of re-omination and reelection in the Second district.

Governor Hill to Indian From the Boston Herald. Hill of New York looms up like a mountain

From the Louisville Commercial. Gov. Gray was quickly made the Chairman of the

The latter essayed to speak, but his opening words were drowned by yells such as can only come from Hooste throats, and for five minutes thereafter the audience From the Indianapolis Sentinel. Like the roar of Niagara to the clatter of a mill when

was the applicase which greeted Gov. Hill last night when compared with that bestowed upon Blaine the evening previous. It was such an evation as no mawith the exception of the lamented Hendricks, eve

Novel Campaign Canes. From the Hashington Post.

Quite a number of Washington Democrats including Mr. C. F. Rowe, are carrying canes of nove pattern. The wood is hickory, which in itself is emblem tical, and the handle is a metal roosier in the atti tude of crowing. There is a door in the rooster's sid which reveals, when opened, a bandauna snugly tucke away. In the twinkling of an eye the bandauna can b taken out, booked into the rooster's beak and trium phantly waved.

He Looms Up.

From the Hemphia Avalanche. David B, Hill is a much bigger man than good many peop e are inclined to believe. He belongs the Jacksonian school. His speeches in Indiana fu been neglected. He will sweep New York like a cyclone

From the Washington Port. The handsome wife of Postmaster Brown of around her arm, and its bright color contrasts vividiwith the dark brown of her scalakin sacque. All th

unas in every conceivable fashion

CORSICANA, Tex., Oct. 13.-The splendid Dem ocratic gathering at the town of Kereis today was an honor to Navarro county. Many prominent estimens of Corsicans attended the jubiles, and the great pole raised was garianded with flags. First the Stars and stripes next the Cleveland and Mills banner, and below he "Lone Star" fax. An empty bottle was placed on the tor of the pole to indicate no free whiskey for Democrats.

From the Indianapolis Sentinet.

The Democracy of Indiana takes off its hat

Ho Has Already Carried Indiana.

New York the Great Battleground

From the Beston Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.-The latest theory Democrats as to the canvass according to those of the party here who have means of knowing is that the Republicans intend to concentrate all their efforts upon New York: that they can afford to lose Indiana if they can carry New York. It looks as if the Democrats were preparing to meet the heaviest charge in New York.

> Good Advice for All Parties. From the Baltimore American.

Don't bet. Don't swear. Don't pretend you

1692. From the Indianapolis Sentine

Three cheers for David Bennett Hill. Governor of New York that is, and is to be for three years mere! And then?

Husband is bank cashier, slightly under the reather:-- If I should be taken away from you, uarling would it really be a very great blow to you!
Wife toobbing.—Oh. dear, John, I hope you haven'
been foeling with the bank funds.

A MODEL THEATRE.

The Most Elaborate System of Ventilation

From the London Standar VIENNA, Oct. 5 .- The new Burg Theatre at

Vienna, Oct. 5.—The new Burg Theatre at Vienna is a marvel in many respects. Its beautiful situation, its unrivalled architectural beauty, the wealth of its decorations, the perfect taste of all its arrangements, are but on a level with all that has been done for the safety, the well-being, and comfort of the public. Opinions may perhaps differ, as people's tastes differ, whether the new Burg Theatre is to be called the most beautiful theatre in the world, but all must agree that it is the best lighted, best ventilated, and safest of all theatres that have as yet been built. Three stories below the auditorium and stageruns a broad vaulted corridor of great height, which leads to a circular cistern, through which the outer air is sucked from the Volkszarten. A strong current is blown into the subterranean gallery, where it passes over 500 tin trars filled with water, and through damp fisunel screens, so that it enters the inner corridors purified of dust and quite damn.

The current is formed by a kind of windmill, a circular wheel with shovels, through the contre of which passes horizontally the enormous regulator, having the shape of a torpedo, which prevents the air from whiring in the wheel, and directs the current to a circular room, where it blows un against a wall, in the centre of which is a sharp projection which divides the current into two hulves, one for the use of the stage, the other for the auditorium. The sair now enters cylinders, which are kept warm by steam engines. In the story above the warm and cold air are mixed in an enormous tube, and when it is the right temporature it passes through a great number of tubes with valves into the auditorium. The greatest marvel is the inspection room, with its handles and tapa, its telephone and measuring instruments. With a slight movement of the hand it is possible to regulate from this room the current of air that enters the house, by means of chains to the doo's below: to increase or decrease the hoat and damphess, and to give more or less ventilation

There are 5,000 incandescent lights within house, besides the great are lights outside. All over the theatre are distributed in -mail intervals red lanterns holding wax candess which are long enough to last through the evening, and which are sufficient to give light in case the electric light should by any chance be extinguished.

The theatre faces the Ring in its handsomest The theatre faces the Ring in its handsomest

The theatre faces the Ring in its handsomest part, and is semicircular in front, square at the back. The semicircle forms in four stories the entrance and three foyers, embracing the four tiers of boxes and the parterre. The square part at the back forms the stage. Two wings projecting on either side of the semicircle are entirely taken up by the staircases, under which are two private entrances, one for the Emperor's, and the other for the Archduke's carriages. The public drive up under a covered doorway at either wing and at the roat

under which are two private entrances, one for the Emperor's, and the other for the Archduke's carriages. The public drive up under a covered doorway at either wing and at the foot of the great staircases. The occupants of the stails and circles enter by the front, through nine large doors. The sta reases at either side are loity, broad, and entirely of marble, with railings of wrought and gilt fron. The staircase ceilings are divided into four great central pletures, showing the development of scenic representation from its beginning to the present day.

Iron and stone are the two materials used almost exclusively. On the stage nothing but the thin flooring is of wood: everything above and below is of iron, of which 2,000,000 kilogrammes have been used. For the shifting of the scenes fron work is exclusively used. The stare is in reality 31 metres broad—nearly 100 English lest—but 20 are taken up by the side scenes. It can be pushed backward and forward, raised and lowered, and the change of scenery is effected by slight movements and without the least noise or danger. Hydraulic power is used. It would be impossible to set fire to this part of the theatre. The iron curtain, a sine qua nom in Vienna theatres since the burning of the Ring Theatre, is as clever a contrivance as was ever invented. It is double, and if let down gently falls without the slightest huises out if the handles are turned with a jerk it fills itself with water. Of course the firement are acquainted with its qualities, but even if they were not, there is every probability that in case of a fire it would not be handled gently. The curtain is painted as a wrought iron gate, through which Vienna is visible. The actors' dressing rooms are lofty, bright, close to the stage, and furnished with every comfort that could bein a limited space. Polished maplewood is the chief seature: and mirrors, ward-robes, curboards, paint drawers, are all fixed in the wall, and open in unexpected corners.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

One of the funniest things about a business men's parade is the roung leader of a platoon who seems to think that political parading is really serious business. and that the success of his candidate depends entirely upon the even marching of the line of men of which he is in charge. The piteous appeals of such a one to his toen to "right dress," "south clows," and "keep step!" would touch a heart of stone, while the look of settled frony and incipient despair that rests upon his face as he watches the line rag and sway over the uneven pavement would bring tears to the eyes of a brass

Frau Moran-Olden will make her first appearance be fore New York audiences in German opera this season She is the leading seprane of the Leipziger Stadt Theatre The musical or ties, who abound in Leipste, consider her a finer artist than Francein Malten of Dresden or ever considered the fluest Curmen in Germany. She is very fat and very pla n. Her repellant appearance will weigh more heavily against her in America, probably, than in Germany, where approval depends almost exclusively upon the merits of an artist's performance. Frau Moran Olden in tights, as she appears in "Fidelia," will probe as the "Hus nenots" she carries her audience with her.

Fraulein Petrie of the Leipziger Stadt Theatre, who is expected to appear in German comedy in New York contemporaneously with Frau Koran-Oiden, is one of the most fascinating young women on the German stage. Her only seknowledged superior among your German actresses is the former favorite of the presen Emperor William. Praulein Gross of the Berline chauspielhaus. Fraulein Petrie is about 25 years old She is a brunette, of medium height. She has larg figure is rather elender, though quite devoid of angles. Her arms are round and shapely. She seldom, if ever, appears in tights. Fraulein Petrie's force on the stagis making love, and the realistic manner in which sh muggles in the arms of her stage lover and dis her head to the curve of his shoulder always provokes the anplause of the house. Every pleasant afternoon Frauleit Petrie promenades on the Fifth avenue of Leipsie with her big Newfoundland dog. She is always carefully observed and often followed by the toung lieutenants of the Leipsie garrison.

The only patronage enjoyed by the Republicans of the State is in apportioning the officials of the Senate and Assembly. For years these places have fallen to the los of profe sonal politicians who keep their hands in training between times by doing political jobs. This year pretty much the entire Senats and Assembly crowd are to be found at the several headquarters. Charles A. Hall of Allegany county, \$1.900 deputy clerk of the Senate, guards the outer door of Jacob Sloat Fasset, \$1.500 Senator from Chemung, Secretary of Mr. Quay's committee. Within Mr. I sesett's room Harris A. Co rell of Elmira. \$3,000 Senate stenographer, exercises his rapid art in the interest of the Republican campaign as Mr. Fassett's private secretary. Down stairs in Committeeman Hobert's speakers' bureau William Halstead Barner, \$2,000 Senate Journal clerk, fluds occupation. Under the back stairs of the Fifth Avenue Botel Charles R. Dayton of Suffolk and tien. Robert M. Richardson of Unondaga are busy strending to select parts of the campaign machinery, while State headquarters and points of vantage, laden with essentials of tunds and knowledge. George E. Smith of Herkimer, the Senate's \$5 a day colored junitor, keeps bords away from surassed Secretary Smith, son of the Health Officer. Charles A. Chickering of Lewis county. the \$3,500 Assembly clerk, shares Mr. smith's burden and Anderson Lawrence, his \$4 a day messenger, i Sergeant at Arms of the committee. Dwight and An derson are brothers, and both have long floated success fully on the top of things Republican. Dwight is smar

Senator Commodore Pluto Vedder of Cattaraugu who was in Europe all summer with the Hon Georgi Zerubbabel Erwin of St. Lawrence is helping the Re-publican Senate and House employees at State head quarters. Senator Erwin to up on the other side of th North Woods making the welkin weary.

Yesterday a diminutive boy in neat gray knicker bocker costume and a belated straw hat walked squarely out into the middle of the ia iles' cable of a Grand stre ferryboat and stood on his head. Then, to the amaze ment of the passengers, he sat down with k.gs at righ angles with his body. He cracked his head on the deck'it this attitude, awars one leg half around and met it with the other, rolled himself into a ball, and went into a succession of somersaults. He never smiled, but com-ported himself with dignity and diligence through a series of asionishing syrations. Then he took up a col-lection, and walked ashore at the landing half a dolar richer. It was his business, and was semething rather

President Barris of the Nassau Bank, Temple Cour has \$14,000 worth of election cash locked up in his safe. The money is placed practly evenly on Harrison and Cleveland, and has been pat up by some of our solidest

"LONG JOHN" IS DEAD

Me was |One of Chicago's Oldest Pleneers and Foremost uen.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 .- The Hon, John Wentworth, better known as "Long John," died at 7% to-day, more of old age than anything else. He began to get weak a month ago, and has been failing ever since.

He began to get weak a month ago, and has been tailing ever since.

John Wentworth was born at Sandwich, N. H. on March 5, 1815. His nickname was early given him on account of his height, which was 6 feet 7 inches. He was descended from the 6 feet 7 inches. He was descended from the 6 feet 7 inches. He was descended from the 6 feet 7 inches. He was descended from the 6 feet 7 inches. He was descended from the 6 feet 7 inches. He was one of the signers of the Articles of Confederation and his maternal grandiather was a famous officer in the flevor inthonary was. In 1836 "Long John" left Sandwich, and journeyed by stage, canal, raisway, and on foot to Chicago. He had \$100 in his pockets when he strated He failed in an endeavor to get a place as a school tracher in Michigan while en route, and not long after his arrival in Chicago he took editorial c arge of the Democrat, with which paper he was connected for twenty-five years. No subject did he advocate more persistently than the establishment of public schools, and one of his first offices was that of school inspector. He became a political nower in Chicago, and from 1840 to 1870 he held finany offices, being elected several times to the legislature and seven times to Congress. He was also Mayor of Chicago for two terms. Besides these offices he filled several others, such as Poice Commissioner and delegate to National Conventions. While he was Major he succeeded in payling every dollar of the city's debt. and Conventions. While he was an uncompromising advocate of the resumption of specie payments. He introduced steam fire engines into Chicago, and the first three were named "Long John." "Liberty." and "Economy." the interest two designations comprising his war ery when in a political canvass. He decimed more nominations for other than he accepted, and it is not known that he ever suffered dolean. From early manhood he kept a coplous diary of his great fire. Mr. Wentworth was made an LL.D. by Darimouth in 1873. Politically he was a Republican, and one of his la

TAMMANY HEADS ON AGAIN.

The Mayor and Gen. Newton Won't Have Partisan Removals Made.

Gen. Newton. Commissioner of Public Works, reinstated resterday two of the Tammany men who were removed from the department on Monday. It was reported on Monday that the removals were the result of a return to the old-inshioned political idea that it wasn't necessary to keep political opponents in office when they could be got r d of. Commissioner Newton didn't endorse this. He compelled the reinstatement of the Tamman men, with an announcement that there would

men, with an announcement that there would be no more removals in the department for partisan reasons, and issued a special order positively prohibiting political discussions in the offices of the department.

Jusy who originally engineered the removals is a mystery, although Deputy Commissioner D. Lowber Smith is credited with it. Gen. Newton said yeaterlay that he was surprised when he learned that it was political bias, and not neglect of duty, that was the cause for the removales. When he signed the orders of removal on Monday he supposed the removals were for cause solely. He said that he was opposed, and always had been, to turning subordinates out for political reasons alone.

Mayor Hewitt said that he knew nothing whatever about the removals until Commissioner Newton told him about them on Monday night. The Mayor, added that he didn't approve of removals for partisan reasons. It was reported yesterday that he had told Gen. Newton that if he could only he re-lected by turning out men from office because they were Tammanyites, he preferred to be defeated. Gen. Newton cordially approved this sentiment.

Tammanyites were jubliant over the restoration of their men.

UNDERVALUED BEILISH BADGER,

Campaign Emblems for Both Sides Stopped at the Custom House.

consignment of Harrison and Morton and Cleveland and Thurman silk campaign badges imported from London were detained at the Custom House yesterday for reappraise ment. The badges were of the finest slik and the importer's invoice suggested undervalua-tion. The legend under the pictures of Harri-son and Morton reads:

No free trade. Protection for American industries. The Cleveland and Tnurman badges bear pictures of the candidates and the White House and the legend:

Fubic office is a public trust.

On reappraisement the invoice prices were advanced. The importers thereupon declared that they could not afford to take the badges. Contanseau, the European expressman at 71 Broadway to whom the goods were consigned for the importers, paid the duties and took the badges to relimburse him for the freight charges from London to New York.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Mr. Chamberlain's house near Birmingham is unde going extensive alterations, preparatory, it is thought, to his marriage to Miss Endicott in the spring.

Mr. lipbert Herkomer in a recen lecture of said that an artist had "no right" to paint the por rait of a man with whom he had no sympathy or of a we-man whom he did not admire. The three portraits of Gladstone, Miliais's best works, had been nainted from five hours of sitting for each. That was too short a time but the hundred hours demanded by some painters was

nuch too long.

At the recent beauty show in Spa the maximum of possible points was 20 two each for face, complhair, teeth, bust, figure, hands, feet, expression, a portment. Competitors were admitted between 16 and 35 years, and the three prizes were awarded to wome of 18, 16, and 23 respectively. A critic save that the marking system there recalls that adopted by a former examiner for Oxford fellowships. He allowed 25 marks for information, 25 for literary style, and 50 for "gen

demanly feeling." ions for teachers of Sunday schools were considered by the Church Congress lately in session, the reneral opinion being that, instead of permitting any well-disposed and earnest person to take charge of a ceneral opin Sunday school class! teachers should be regularly taught and examined. Burial in the earth or destruction in the cremating furnace had both their advocates and opponents in the discussion on that subject. The Rev. H. H. Haweis favored eremation. The Rev. Seymour Hayden clung to the practice of earthly burist

but in easily destructible coffins.

Kaiser William doesn't mis an opportunity to con rast himself with his father. In his response to the address of the Burgomaster of Munich, while on his journey to Rome, he expressed the hope that he might always "guide the destinies of the German empire in accordance with the views of my grandfather." sation was produced at the recent banquet at Vienna regarding the strength of the Austro-German allianoa. The Austrian Emperor proposed the unusual toast of "The German army, the most brilliant incorporation of military virtues." To this William proposed "The Acathusiasm was treme

"Can a mistress of the house enter the kitchen?" a question of domestic privilege of the first impor ance, was legally settled a wee ago through a suit instituted by a cook against her employer. The cook testified that she did not think "that Mrs. Fielden had any right to go into 'her' kitchen and pull things about." 'It i sm cook." said she, "please go out" Mrs. Fielden wouldn't g , so the cook refused to work and was discharged that night, which she held to be illegal. The Judge decided in favor of Mrs. Fielden, holding that a "matress has a right to go into her own kitchen," and saying fur-ther that the doctrine applied to other members of the

family and to every room in the house.

A resident of London last June sent two postal cards round the world, one on the 6th to Vancouver vis the Canadian packet and transatiantic rows, and the other two days later, to Hong Kong via Brindiel and the Sara Canal, with the requests that they might bere orwarded en to the original sender, the first via Yokohama, Hons Kong, &c., and the second via San Francisco and New York which was done. One travelled eastwird and the other westward the object being to ascertain the quickest mail route around the world. The result has been that the eastward card (or second despatched) returned on Aug. 17, after an unprecedentedly quick passage o seventy days, while the other or westward card was not received in London till Kept. 17, a month later, after 103 days' journey. marks on the cards show that the eastward can was able to complete its journey with harely any a cp page at all. Allowing for stoppages, the actual time taken by the westward card in going round the world is reduced to 66 days' travelling. The estimated miless that each card travelled was about 22 lts) miles the coal via at Petersburg Kairan, Pekin, and Hong Kong thence home via the United States, thus crossing the Luss and Chinese empires. This card tracted home allera-journey of 68 dats, at the cost of 25gd only. A similar journey by two cards going castward and westward which were despatched from sweden about ten years

Give attention at once to anything symptomatic of chelers mortus diarrheat or any bowel companied typics transmissive faitam any you win avoid much suffering and no little dauger. The reputation of this medicine has been established in the mark, and it is now everywhere recognized as a standard entire.—4da.

ago occupied 116 and 117 days respectively